## HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

The Packet Ship James Foster, Jr., and its Terrible Memories Revived.

The Case in the Court of Common Pleas-A Dilatory Motion Denied-The Suit to Be Proceeded With on the Original Status-Opinion of Judge Larremore.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, the almost forgotten history of the tortures perpetrated on board the American packet ship James Foster, Jr., was yesterday in some degree revived. It will be remembered with what horror the whole com-munity was stirred on the arrival of the ship in this port in March, 1869, on the completion of her then voyage from the port of Liverpool, and when the fearful sufferings to which the unhappy passengers on that voyage had been subjected were made known through the columns of this paper a cry of indignation went up from the whole community so emphatic and so deep that the matter of investigainto the crucitles charged against the captain. first mate and carpenter was specially committed to the Board of Emigration. But the avenger was even then pressing on the heels of the more guilly, and but a few days after the arrival of the ip here had clapsed when the captain of the vessel and his brother, the first mate, fell victims to the disease which their own neglect and cruelty had engendered among the passengers and crew. The carpenter, the compliant instrument of his superiors in the whipping and flogging and in the course of starvation enforced upon the unhappy passengers, was spared the final tribunal, but is at the present oment undergoing the punishment meted out to him for his share in the horrors of that bleak month of March passage across the Atlantic under sentence of one of our own criminal courts.

The passengers, under advice of proper counsel. entered an action against the owners of the vessel, which action is still pending and one phase of which came off yesterday in the Court of Common ricas. This was a motion on the part of the defendants pursuant to an order to show cause why parties the executors of Alfred J. Cipriant, deceased, and also to serve the other defendants with the sum mons and complaint, and way plainting proceed ings should not be stayed until the same had been

OPINION OF JUDGE LABREMORE.

This action was brought in May, 1869, against Charles it, Marshall and twenty other detendants, as owners of the sup James Foster, Jr., for violation of a contract alleged to have been made by them with the planning, Welliam Wright, to transport nim as a passenger in sud ship from lawerpoor to New York, whereby plainten has sustained damages to the amount of \$1,000. Eleven of said defendants have appeared and put in an answer to the complaint in said serion, and a notice of trial of the parallel was no November 10, 1869, served on the storages of the said defendants, who plant in and a notice of trial on the part of one p almin was, on November 19, 1859, served on the pattern of one p almin was, on November 19, 1859, and of the p and of the pattern of th

# LOSS OF THE MERCHANT SHIP JAPAN.

decimants in this case all the owners of the vessel, upon the joint contract sleged in the compaint, may proceed to trul against the defendants served, as provided by said section 136 of the Code. The defendants who are thus proceeded against, if forced to pay more than their just proportion of the claim, may compled the other defendants to contribute their share. With this view of the case and the law governing the same, it follows that this motion must be senied, the costs of the motion to abide event of suit.

She is Burned at Sea off Cape Horn-Rescue of the Officers and Crew by the Ship

Matchiess.

[From the Alta California, Nov. 10.]

The ship Matchiess, Captain Dawes, from Boston, arrived in port yesterday, having on board Captain S. P. Emmons and six of the crew of the American ship Japan, which was burned at sea off Cape Horn. From Captain Emmons we learn the following paticulars of the disaster.—The ship Japan ieft Laverpool June 3, with her lower hold filled with coal and a general cargo of merchanise tertween. oal and a general cargo of merchandise between tecks. On the 20th of August, in latitude 50 25 outs. I hongrade 64 53 west, the smell of note was discovered by those on board he sinp. I was supposed to arise from some from the that had been coal-tured and stowed between webs.

pries that had been coal-tarred and stowed between decks.

August 22d the smell of smoke grew stronger, but Capiain Emmons failed to find any signs of are. On the hight of the 25th of August, in intitude 57 47 south, longitude 70 15 west, found the smell of smoke very strong in the cabin. In the merning the hatches were opened and the hold was found to be full of smeke. As soon as it cleared away capitaln Emmons went below and worked his way over the coal in the lower hold to the main hatch, where he coal in the lower hold to the main hatch, where he coal in the lower hold to the main hatch, where he coal in the lower hold to the main hatch, where he coal in the shoke coming up through the coal in large quantities and quite warm. He thought, by the appearance of things, that the fire might soon break out, so be returned to the deck and battered all the hatches down to stop the ventilation below. He kept has siny neaded to the northeast, in hopes to make the Stratts of LeMaire, which was about 170 miles distant. On the 27th the smoke was so strong in the cabin he could not stop there. At about noon that day a ship was seen to the east ward. The Japan was headed of and ran down to the vessel, which proved to be the Matchless, Caphain Dawes, from Boston, bound to ran Francisco. The condition of affairs was communicated to Captain Emmons says:—"Knowing the fire was hable to bleak out at any time, and that there would be but a small chance of saving ourselves in the boats, I thought best to abandon the ship at once. We left in the boats, saving but a small portion of our ciothing. It was blowing heavy and there was a thick soow squalitat the time."

Captain Emmons says he does not know when the ship burned, as they saw no signs of the vessel mier they left in the boats, saving but a small portion of our ciothing. It was blowing heavy and there was a thick soow squalitat the time."

Captain Emmons says he does not know when the ship burned, as they saw no signs of the vessel mier they left in the boats, saving but a August 22d the smell of smoke grew stronger, but

for Conception.

The Japan was built at Bath, Me., launched in November, 1868, and was owned by George F. Patten, or that pince. She registered 1,251 tons. This was the second trip of the vessel. She was congred to Dickson, De Wolf & Co., of this city.

Lientenant Colonel Dickenson Woodruff, unassigned, is ordered to report by letter to General Mc-Dowell, President of the Retiring Board in New York city. First Lieutenant William E. Horton, of the Twenty-fourth infantry, is, at his own roquest, transrerred to the list of supernumeraries.

The military commission in session at the War Department, acting under the act of Congress for the reduction of the army, are closely occupied with me business before them. They will dispose of 150 cases of line oncers, reported disqualified for duty, in the course of the next two weeks. Thirty clerks have been detailed from the department to assist

## RAILROAD ROBBERIES.

How Freight is Carried on the Eric and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads-Better Protection Demanded.

CHICAGO, NOV. 15, 1870. The many robberies on the railroads to the West have recently caused officials who have charge o the freight department of the different roads no lit tle uneasiness. For years these depredations of bold operators have been practised to the great loss of carrying companies and the no small annoyance to shippers. Cars have been broken open at different stations and large amounts of valuable property abstracted. Difcurrence of the robberies, but to little effect, as the at regular intervals, and the railroad companies had no other recourse than to pay the losses and submit

to the complaints of the shipp yrs.

A ride over nearly a thousand miles of railroad has given me large opportunities to observe the manner in which the freight business is conducted by three large ratiroad companies, and to observe what precautions are taken by them to protect the shippers against the annoyance of having their goods storen while in transitu. The railroad officials coneral public has no business to inquire into the man-agement of their affairs. Yet they seem to forget that the arrogance to those who do not receive their goods, upon which they depend to fill the orders of them than is the pecuniary loss to the railroads that have to pay for the stolen property. Shippers will send their goods by the safest route sooner than by the outckest, provided the latter do not use all necessary exertion to deliver the property shipped

to the consignce.

I left New York via the Eric Railroad. By this route vast quantities of freight are daily shipped to the West, and a close inspection of the means of preventing robberies on the road proves the officials to be wide awake to the necessity of protecting the property of those who entrust it to their care. On this road the cars are carefully

care. On this road the cars are carefully witched by men, one of whose duties it is to do so whinever a train stops at a station or on a side track to allow another train to pass. It is such times as these that the thieves have usually chosen for the breaking open of the cars. They then wait until the train stops, when they dump the packages out, while contactates pick them up and carry them of. In this manner goods to a large amount were stolen between stations, at some one of which the theyes wound quietly slip from the car and make their escape.

That the employes of the different roads are often implicated in these robbertes was established upon several occasions. The very men entrusted with the duty of protecting the freight were found to be in collusion with regularly organized gauge of robbers, formed for the express purpose of pre-ling upon railroads. The difficulty of procuring honest men to watch ever the cars while in transit has always been one of the chief obstacles in the way of railroad officials in their efforts to insure a safe delivery of the property entrusted to their care. In one instance the conductor or the train as well as the brakesmen were found to be in league with the robbers; and it is to be presumed that on every railroad of any extent in the country employes equally dishonest are to be found.

On the Lake Shore road there have of late been

posed to make an estimate of the average losses the company have had to pay for stolen freight during several years back, and then to see whether it would be cheaper for the company to maintain the proposed police force or to continue to pay the losses. It will therefore be seen that the officials take into consideration their own losses and gains only, and not the annoyance which the robberies may cause their patrons. This is a way of doing business which shippers will not fail to duly appreciate, and the different railroads which adopt the same policy will very likely soon discover that it works greatly to their own inconvenience as well as to their pecuniary disadvantage,

to their own inconvenience as well as to their pe-caniary disadvantage.

One of the precautions which many roads seem to think quite effectual to prevent robbery is that of 'scaling" the cars which carry what is called "through freight." This seems to be of little conse-quence to the thieves. They provide themselves with seals precisely similar to those used by the ratirous seniers, and after a car has been entered and robbed they reseal it and the robbery goes un-discovered until the car arrives at its destination. To be sure these seals are changed quite often, but as some of the employes of the road upon which the robbers operate are generally connected with the

To be sure these sears are changed quite often, but as some of the chapteys of the road upon which the robbers operate are generally connected with the gang the latter are primptly apprised of the change of seals and are also prepared with new ones. As false keys are easily obtained, it will be seen with what facility the robbertes are committed. The Lake shore road recently paid several thousand dollars for new seals for a shore period, and yet the there's seem to be able to expend as great sums in making applicates of both seals and keys. It is apparent from this that the value of the goods stolen must be very great, else the thieves count not afford to expend as such large sums for the means of effecting their robbertes.

As the matter contained in express cars is of more value than that which is shipped in common freight ears a stretter watch is kept over them. The frequent dumping out or from sines, containing valuables to a large amound, have somewhat frightened ratiroad officials and awakened them to a sense of their responsibilities. Nearly all of the robbertes of express cars have taken place while those having charge of them were absent at their meals. A new regulation has, therefore, lately gone into force upon many roads. It requires express messengers and others connected with express cars to that their meals in their cars while on duty. By this measure additional security is given to the contents of the express cars, and the robberies of this k nd of valuable property may etatley become less frequent. The engulation is, of course, in great dislayor with those whom it inconveniences, but it is one when was demanded by circumsances, and which will save express companies a vast deal of money and annoyance.

Within a few years past several companies have

press companies a vast dear of money and annoyance.

Within a few years past several companies have
been organized for the carrying of freight. These
companies have established "Intes"—such as the
White Line, the line Line, the Red Line and the Einpire Line, and have employed an almost complete
monopoly of the freightage business apon railroads.
Many of the roads over which these lines despatch
freight are largely interested in them. They generaily own a certain number of the cars. Thus,
although the roads over which these lines send
they are nevertheless not responsible for them.
They receive the curs in the mainer stated above,
and if robbed pay them the amount of the goods
stolen. It is doubted, however, if the establishment
of these lines has done any good to shippers. Indeed, conversations with several prominent railroad
officials have convinced me that they are a positive
hadrance to the cheap conveyance of freight. The
fact is apparent that a large number of people must officials have convinced me that they are a positive innerance to the cheap conveyance of freight. The fact is apparent that a large number of people must be maintained by these lines, and that the expense of such maintenance must come out of profits realized between the railroad company and the snipper. The question naturally arises, could not the amount be saved the latter by dealing directly with the railroad companies? The latter complain that their rates are aiready so low that if it were not for the profits realized from their local freight traille they would be obliged to advance them very materially. Such being the case, would it not be better for both the railroad companies and the slippers to abolish these "lines" altogether? It seems that such would certainly be the better plan to pursue. The old system of carrying freight by the railroad companies worked satisfactorily, and there is no reason why it should not be re-established, to the advantage of carrier and shipper.

From my observation of the manner in which the carrying trade on the Eric, Lake Shore and Southern Michigan railroads is managed, I am of the opinion that the business is conducted on a principle altogether too loos. To be sure, these roads are cautious to a certain extent, but not sufficiently. Shippers are entitled to a greater degree of stention

### MISCRILLANDARY FOREIGY ITEMS.

A massacre of Christians is (November 1) threat-ened in Damasous. It is announced that seven theatres will be open in Home this winter.

in Rome this winter.

A new two-penny edition of "Robinson Crusoe" has been brought out in Helland.

M. Ivan Tourguénief, the great Russian novelist, goes to England for a six weeks' stay.

The Quakers' fund in England in aid of the sick and wounded in war exceeds £3,990.

and wounded in war exceeds £3,990.

A roan bull calf, aged seven months, was soid at McDourno, Australia, lately for £200.

A singular likeness is said to exist between General Trochu and Bismarck, as regards the formation of their heads and brews.

The Netherlands book catalogues are largely taken up with pamphilets on the Buropean war, and the usual supply of theological tracts and school books.

The Netherlands Choral Union of Amsterdam con

in Holiand.

Signor Mamiani is endeavoring to found a new public school in Rome, the first that will be free from election interference.

An army of rats has appeared in Scinde, India, to finish up what odds and ends of vegetation the locusts may have overlooked.

Signor Inizel, formerly of Calcutta, though he took an entire opera company to Bombay, india, did not succeed in obtaining support, and has settled down as a teacher of music there.

A statistical abstract for the British colonies shows that sugar to the value of £4,031,872 was exported from British possessions in 1868. The total from the West India Islands amounted to £2,894,300.

From Europe the death is announced of Captain

From Europe the death is announced of Osptain Chamler, author of "Tom Howline" and other novels which were very popular in the Old World thirty years ago.

In the fourth week of October there were 131,200 persons in receipt of parochial roller in London, of whom 34,720 were in the workhouses and 96,489 were outdoor paupers.

outdoor paupers.

An official report states that the subscriptions in France to the new loan centracied in England amount to 94,000,000 of francs. The subscriptions were opened during two days. Faris was unable to participate.

The authorities in Glasgow, Scotland, are (November 4) perplexed with relapsing lever among the people and a very dispropertionate amount of hospital adcommodation. The fever is not ratal, but it incapacitates for work, and throws the families in which it occurs more or less on the city rates.

The German infantry have recently been arread.

Which is occurs more or less on the city rates.

The German infaniry have recently been armed with a new weapon, designed for mountainous and guerilla warfare, which supersedes the light field arthicer. It is a small portable heid piece, weighing about thirty-five pounds, and was tested in the war of 1886. It can be carried by two men, and ten shots a minute can be fired with it. Its range is 2,000 pages.

Daces.

The Lendon Financier of the 1st of November reports:—in addition to the sum of £300,000 in gold expected at the end of the week by the Massitia from Australia and the East, telegrams received report an arrival at dails of £820,000 in gold by the Geelong, the bulk of which will be remitted to England. These two sums represent a total of no less than £1,420,000.

land. These two sums represent a total of no less than £1,426,000.

Among the large subscriptions which have lately been forwarded from abroad to the Foreign Office of the North German Confederation, partly for the wounded and partly for the invalids and surviving relations of the farmen of the Prussian armies, are the following:—Germans of St. Petersburg contributed 60,000 thalors; Batavia, £301; Bombay, £635; Miwankee, 6,000 thalors; Emas, 24,005 thalors; Montevideo, £4,000, and Petropolis, 515,000 reals.

A shock of carthquake, said to be the severest experienced in Localber, Sociland, in the memories of the present reperation, was felt in Fort william and surrounding districts about two o'clock on the morning of November 3. The various accounts agree as to the severity and duration of the shock. People were awakened by the rumbing noise and tronor, some thinking that their houses were failing.

A body of laborers employed in a quarry at Penders

failing.

A body of laborers employed in a quarry at Penmaennawr, Wases, when engaged making excavations in the rock, discovered a large number of Roman coins of the time of Vespasian and Augustus. About a hundred pieces (which vary in size and value) have been collected. In an adjoining quarry, about six leet from the surface, were found two human skelecous and that of a horse. The bodies lay side by side. One of the human skulls was nearly perfect, the teeth being complete.

The Inclian Murror gives particulars of a confidence of a co

periect, the teeth being complete.

The Indian Murror gives particulars of a curious case of a Kulin girl, who was saved by her uncles when she was about to be married to a man who had ourteen wives. The marringe was distasterin to the girl, who had received some clucation. She is about eighteen year old, and was living near bacea not brankin, and was determined to machalishing it to time-honored custom and make her a fifteenth wife.

wife.

The Hyderabad (India) Crescent of October I narrates the following instance of a valuable "find:"
A sentine over the Nizam's Palace was amusing
nimself by making figures on the ground when his
fingers came in contact with something embouded
in the earth. He removed a portion of the earth and
discovered a large from lock fixed to a massive
chain. On digging a little further he found that the
chain and lock were attached to a wooden box. He
reported the circumstance to his immediate superior. The box was found to contain alcernate
layer of cotton and pearls. The value of the latter
is estificted at five and a half lace of remose. is estimated at five and a half lacs of rupees.

# SILVER TINES IN OHIO.

Silver and Load Mines Discovered in Jeffer son County, Obio-Flush Times on Yellow Creek-A Sixty Pound Lump Taken Out.

Creek—A Sixty Pound Lump Taken Out.

[From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, Nov. 14.]

For many years past attempts have been made to discover lead mines in the morthern part of this county, believed to exist from the traditional Indian county, believed to exist from the traditional Indian county, believed to exist from the traditional Indian stories told by the early settlers of the supply of lead the Indians always had, in a rough state, while carrying on the border warfare. Large bodies of the red men from a distance visited this country for lead for their guns, and the locality, although known to be somewhere near Yellow creek, some twenty miles above this city, could never be found, the Indians refusing to divuige the secret to the whites. Some twenty-five years ago an old man, whose early life had been spent with the lindians, respipeared upon the scenes of his youth, and together with a young man, claiming to be his son, began a search for the indean treasure. Five miles above the mouth of Yellow Creek, a small stream emptying his to he his, the old man and his companion began to seek for the metal, following the directions given to him by an old Indian, one of the last survivors of the Mingo fribe. Taking the side of the fill above the stream, the supposed landmarks were discovered, and the two set to work digging into the fill. The exporers, a short distance from the surface, struck a large flat rock, which sounded hollow from the strokes of the pick and found it to be a shell rock. A hole was made through this stone and the old man prepared to explore the darkness withm. He dropped a distance of ten feet and found it maself in a complete grotto, whose only opening to the onter world he had just carved in the solid rock fortuning the top. The cavern was a square waited room, twenty feet in length, six feet in welfine for the read mines was given up, and but while the dought of unat some six months since, when the old man's story was again toid and the work of exporting the banks of Yellow creek. The sub [From the Steubenville (Ohio) Herald, Nov. 14.]

FUNERAL OF THE LATE A. P. CRITTENDEN, OP CALFORNIA.—At two o'clock Trimity church was crowded by the many friends of the deceased, who came to pay the last sad tribute of respect. Among the congregation we noticed the Mayor, supervisors, Judges of the United States Courts, Supreme and State Courts, city officials and many leading citizens. The members of the bar, who turned out in stronger force than ever before, formed in open line on the church steps. The chancel was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. At a quarter past two o'clock the solemn peals of the organ reminded those present that the remains of him who left so many behind to mourn his joss were being prought to receive the last rites of the Church. The body was enclosed in a casket and covered with a profusion of wreaths and immortenes. The pailbearers were Judge W. T. Wallace, Judge E. W. McKinstry, S. M. Wilson, W. W. Cope, W. C. Raiston, R. P. Hammond, Lucien Hermann and Jenn Nugent. Rev. W. C. Turner, rector of Trinity charch, and Rev. H. D. Lathrop, of the Church of the Advent, officiated. The imposing funeral services of the Episcopat Church were rend, and several beautiful psalms chanted by the choir, which had been elarged for occasion. The fungral cortige was then formed twas one of the largest ever witnessed in this city, and slowly went on its way te Laurel Hill Cemencry, where the remains were deposited in the receiving yault.—Alta Callyornia, Nos. 8.

# A BOWIE-KNIFE TOURNAMENT.

Terrible Duci Between Gamblers in the Indian Territory-Both the Combatants Killed-Free Fight Between Their Comrades-A Fearful Scene

LOWBLL, Kansas, Nov. 12, 1870. Dr. V. C. Lawrence, of Vacuna, Colorado, recently of Philadelphia, has just arrived here and ned me the following details of one of those goody tragedies enacted nowhere else than on the

orders:— On Tuesday (election day) Joe and Charley Bigger been driving a herd of cattle into Missouri, passed through here on their return home, in Northern armed, and each possessed of considerable money, the proceeds of the sale of their cattle. They stopped some two hours in this place and I had a long conversation with them. On Wednesday after-noon they camped on the banks of a small stream in the Indian Territory, about forty miles from here, and, after staking out their horses while cooking their supper, sat down to a game of cards. They had hardly commenced tacir game when Orestes Watrous (known as Cook-eyed Wat), The Allison and Dick Bradford, noted New Orleans Allison and Dick Bradford, noted New Orleans gamblers, rode into the camp. These gamblers were on a professional tour from Fort Scott, and were bound for Buxton Springs and Kansas City. The new comers were gladly welcomed and invited to camp with the herders, which invitation was

quickly accepted.

The sun being some two hours high it was sug rested that there was plenty of time to have a socia-ple game or two of poker before supper, and accordtook a hand. At first Bigger and Jackson won, but luck soon turned, and Watrous and Bradford were in a fair way of cleaning out the others, when Bigger detected Watrous cheating. A row at once ensued; blows were interchanged in a fair way of cleaning out the others, when Bigger detected Watrous cheating. A row at once ensued; blows were interchanged and woapons drawn by both parties, when it was proposed, in order to secure fair play, that Bigger and Watrous should fight it out on horseback, their weapons being bowie knives. This was at once agreed to, and the men prepared for the bloody fray. They wore divested of their coats and shirts, and their knives were bound to their right hands. They were then placed sixty yards apart, with orders to ride at each other full speed, passing on the let side. Both were splendld horsemen. Bigger was mounted on a clean-limbed, fiery pony, a lattle over fourteen hands high, while watrous rode a large "watch-eyed," violous roan. At the word "go" the combatants spurred towards each other like the wind, but passed without infiching any injury. A second and a thrid joust was run, when watrous' house received a slight cut on the flank. On the fourth round Bigger, as he passed Watrous, threw himself on the of side of his pony, so as to expose no portion of his person, and drove his knife deep into the neck of his adversary's steed. Watrous, divining the manceuve, wheeled as the slow was struck, and attempted to hamstring Bigger's bony, but succeeded only in tafficing a severe wome. This style of fighting was then holandoic, and both men and horses appeared to become infurnated at the sight of blood. As they neared each other the lifth time Bigger suddenly struck Watrous with his left fist in the face, at the same moment cutting a fearful gash in his things, but before he could get away Watrous succeeded in draving his kinife tute Bigger's shoulder. The combatants and horses were becoming we k from loss of blood, when Watrous determined, if possible, to end the combat by riding down his adversary, which he hough the supportor weight of his horse would invivide his kinife hole Bigger's shoulder. The combatants and horses were becoming we k from loss of blood, when Watrous determined, if possible, to end

covery.

This is one of the most remarkable fights that has ever occurred, even among the lawless adventurers of the border. It sounds like romance, but the source of my information will not admit of a doubt of its truth.

# THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN BANDETS.

Interesting Narrative of the Arrest by Mor mon Elders of the Train Robbers.

At about two o'clock this morning Heber P. Kimball, J. Quincy Knowikon and Riey Judd arrived in town, having in their custody two men, who are supposed to be two of the four men who roboed the Central Pacific train, and who were seen at Deep Creek stely. Theodore F. Traov, agent of Weils, Fargo & Co. in this city, had spoken to Heber about going out West, raising a posse of men and making an effort, to find these robbers. In company with his wife and her sister and J. Quincy Knowiton he left the city yesterday morning in a carriage for Grantsville, expecting to leave the ladies there, and from that point that the men the company with his wife and from the part that his measures to reproduce the torse of the point of the mountain they saw the stage coming and found that kiley Judd. Heber's brotherin-law, was on beard. Heber hailed him and requested aim togo back with him to Grantsville, Riey said he could not very well do so, as ne had some letters which ought to come to the city. Just then they saw two horsemen approaching from the west, and, as they thought the interes could be sent by them, Riley got off the stage and accompanied them. When the horsemen saw them they sheered out of the road as if to avoid, but seeing it was a carriage containing ladies they turned back into the road as if to avoid, but seeing it was a carriage containing ladies they turned back into the road as if to avoid, but seeing it was a carriage containing ladies they turned back into the road as if to avoid, but seeing it was a carriage containing ladies they turned back into the road as if they had been mining in Skiul valley. What they said aroused Heber's supplicions. He inquired if they had near about the railroad being robbed. They replied they had not, and wanted to know it the robbers had been cangili. He said no; but added, "You answer the description very well, and i gness we'll take you," as the same moment, naving yot out of the carriage during the conversation, he select the horse by the bride and brought as conversation,

freely, and its aid has contributed greatly to the ar-rest of these two who are now here. Through his kindness we have been layored with the perusal of

the statement of one of the captured men (the ene who is wounded, which Mr. Barstow wrote down as he gave it. Mr. Barstow took the precaution, before receiving it, to warn him that if he did not tell the truth any statement he might make would only damage him; if he would give him a true account he would do all he could consistently for him.

The man answers the description of one of the robbers, William Harvey, and he had upon his person at the time of his capture a pair of gloves marked "W. H. Harvey," but he denies that he is Harvey. He says he trayeled and slopt with the latter who gave him these gloves. His name, he says, is Leander Morton, and that is the signature which he has affixed to the written statement. Harvey, in the published description of the robbers, is desorbed as twenty-three years old; this man says he is twenty-night years of age. He admits nothing that would show on its face that he was a party to the robbing of the train, but there are several points of his statement as to his movements and where he stopped which agree with the information in the possession of Mr. Barstow respecting the movements of the robbers.

When shown the compass marked "William Harvey, Company I. Third United States Cavalry," which was found by Mr. Barstow in the débris picked up by the men on the train siter the robbery, he denied ever having seen it before. He is "an honest miner," according to his own account, and if it be doubted he wants an officer to be sent for from Fort Halleck who is acquainted with Harvey, that he may be confronted with him, and then it may be easily proved that he had \$125 to present the sea to he and the say to the man.

In his saddle bags at the time of his capture he had \$125 to present.

odicer to be seat for from Fort Halleck who is acquainted with him, and then it may be easily proved that he is not the man.

In his saddle bags at the time of his capture he had \$126 in greenbacks, \$380 in gold coin, \$3.50 in silver, a package of gold dust weighing a little over thirty-seven ounces and another package weighing nearly twenty-eight ounces. This gold dust and United States ourrency he said he had traded for; but, unfortunately for him, the dust is Boise dust, the kind which was stoien from Wels. Farge & Co.'s treasure; and another unfortunate feature for him is that the numbers on all the greenbacks found on him are defaced. A gold chain was found upon him. This he called a foo chain, but it is not. It is a piece of a new gold neck chain which has evidently been out in four pieces—this piece being about one-fourth the length. In his statement he admits that his travelling companion had a pair of saddie bags sisc. This, we understand, the other denies; but there is no doubt he succeeded in throwing them off when he was chased.

The other captured man says his name is Baker, but he answers to the describition, Mr. Barstow thinks, of Hair, one of the robbers of the train, when captured they stated they were strangers to each other, but afterwards they manifested an anxiety to converse with each other, which lieber P. Kimball checked, informing them it was scarcely a suitable time for them to make each other's acquaintance then. Baker, or Hair, heard something about the mail robbery which had been committed near Rophi, and that one of the parties engaged in that had told all he knew about it, or turned State's evidence, the remarked, in the hearing of his companion, Morton, or Harvey, and, as was thought, with the the intention that what he said abold be neard by him, that if a companion of his were to serve him so, he would kill him if he had to do to in the court room; or if he was a friend of the man who "aquawked."

We are gratified with the promptness with which the capture of these men has been

(P. S.—We learn by telegraph that another of the origands, Dan Taylor, making five in all, has just been captured. This is good work for Utan.-ED. HERALD.]

## DESPERATE STREET FIGHT IN SACRAMENTO.

Mortally Wounded.

[Sacramento (Nov. 9) correspondence of the Alta California.]
A desperate battle, which occurred on Second street, near K, about noon to-day, for coolness and determination excels any afray of the kind that has occurred in this city. The parties are well known sporting men, and have been for years residents of Sacramento. Tacir names are John and Matthew Greer and William Dresser. The first named has of fate been arrested several times on account of family troubles. Dresser, as will be recollected, was shot and stabbed in San Francisco on the size of the parties of the sacraments of the sacraments of the sacraments of the sacraments.

late been arrested several times on account of family troubles. Dressor, as will be recollected, was shot and stabbed in San Francisco on the sist of July last by an ex-policeman named Wilson, and for a long time was not expected to recover. He did recover, however, and was subsequently indicted by the Grand Jury of that city for an assault to kill, and at the time of his death was under \$2,500 bonds to appear for trial in San Francisco. There appears to have been a grudge of old standing between the parties. This morning, about four o'clock, they had a quarrel in the fare rooms ever the Union saloon on Second street, in the course of which Dresser struck Matt Greer over the head with a platol. The latter was unarmed at the time and the quarrel was stopped by the parties retiring to their homes. There are connicting statements as to how the affair of to-day commenced. The following are the particulars, as near as can be ascertained:—

Dresser came along Second street from K, and turned into the doorway leading up to the gaming rooms over the Union saloon, and started to go up the stairs; Matt Greer called out something to him, and drawing his pistol commenced to shoot. It is not known precisely how many shois second fired before Dresser was at the Sevan or sight shots are unit to mark to the Greer was in by one shot. He returned the fire of the Greers, standing on the stairs, up which he had started to wask. Accounts differ as to the part John Greer took in the matter. He ran into the middle of the street and wasted Dresser to come out there and settle the affair. Matt Greer also went into the street from the sidewalk. One of the shots fired by Dresser struck Matt Greer in the right side of the stomach, and, passing through his heart, offer a bullet had passed through his heart. One of the shots fired by Dresser struck Matt Greer in the right side of the stood in the street with a series of the passed through his heart. One of the shots fired by Dresser struck Matt Greer in the right side of the stood in the st

omice, on the opposite side of the street, where his wound was dressed.

John Greer was arrested by the officers. After a severe struggie he stood in the street with a self-cocking revolver in his hand, and threatened to kill any one who attempted his arrest. Officer Karcher grappiled with him, while a deputy sherrif wrenched the pistol from his grasp. He was then placed in a hack and taken to the station house. Matt Greer was subsequently placed in a carriage and taken to his residence on M street, where John was afterward taken to see his dying brother. The scene between them is said to have been very affecting. The body of Dresser was taken up stairs in the faroroom and laid upon a lounge. His wife soon arrived on the spot, and her grief over the corpse was heartrending. The body was subsequently taken to Condole's comm warerooms, where Coroner Count with hold an inquest. At the time of the shooting the street was full of people, and the most of them made themselves scarce as soon as possible. One of the bullets from Greer's pistol missing Dresser passed through the staircase, through a shelf, through the side of a cue rack and lodged in a cue in the Union billiard saircourred has been prollic of deaths. In nearly the same spot Shoemaker was killed by Courright, about two years ugo, and but a week ago Foster killed himself just a few steps around the corner. At eight of cicek this evening Greer was still alive and resting well, but the surgeons say he cannot possibly recover. The bullet passed completely through his body, and was found in his clothing. It had evicently not strack a bone, as the ball retains its glooular form. All the parties concerned in this sangulhary affair are married, Each of the Greer having a family of three cirildren.

# THE HOME FOR THE ENGHANCES

This institution, which has been sustained by the American Female Guardian Society for twenty-two years past, is the central point of a large and everncreasing work among the homeless and friendless of this city. During the past year 715 women and children have been for a longer or shorter period inmates of the institution; 912 adults have been furnished with situations, and 619,000 meals have been given away. Since the Home was first erected 16,000 have been received, and 3,500 children have been provided with Christian homes. The Home industrial schools have done good service; nere vagrant children are gathered, fed daily, clothed and taught in the usual primary branches and sewing. Nine of these schools have been sustained during the past year; 4,795 street children below the level of public schools have received instruction, bread and clothing, the average daily attendance being 1,137. This society was chartered because it receives beneficiaries from all parts of the country; but it has no endowment, and consequently is dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the benevolent for means to continue its good work. This certainly is an institution deserving of the assistance of the inhabitants of New York. The office of the Home is at No. 29 East Twenty-nint street, where contributions, clothing and articles of food will be received by the managers. nished with situations, and 619,000 meals have been

A FALL FROM THE ROOF OF A CRURCH.—About four o'clock yesterday alternoon a terriole casualty occurred on kinth street, near Central avenue. As a young man named Henry Otte, in the employ of Duna & Witt, was slating the roof of the Central Christian church, opposite the City Buildings, the ladder on which he was standing broke from its insecure fastenings of rope and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of over a nundred freet. He cluing to the ladder and was stall on it when he struck the ground. The ladder struck with such force that it sunk through a brick pavement nearly a foot into the ground. Several persons saw the terrible fail, and ran to the unfortunate man's assistance, expecting to find him crushed out of all known resemblance. They found him doubled up on the ground, very pale, and with the blood cozing from his mouth, but not unconsclous, and with no limbs broken. Finding that he could stand, the men supported him to a second-hand store on Central avenue, near kichmend street, whe ce, after he had been examined by a physician, he was removed to the hospital. His injuries were internal and of such a mature as to be beyond remedy. Blood flowed from his mouth constantly and in a great stream, and nothing could be found to stop the hemorrhage. He gradually grew worse until hali-past six o'clock, when he died, conscious to the last moment. Otte was a single man, twenty-four years of age, and boarded on Sixth street, near Harriet.—Cinctinnals Commercial, 14th. A FALL FROM THE ROOP OF A CHURCH.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermon-Ornamental Lamps Street Pavements Minor Orders Creation of a New Fund.

Now that the excitement attendant on the election as pretty well settled down the City Fathers are turning their attention to business. After several attempts to hold a meeting the Board of Aldermon yesterday succeeded in getting together a quorum, and actually disposed of a respectable amount of business. Alderman Coman, president, was in his place, of course. He is always on hand and tending promptly to business, and, although he has been very much pulled down by his recent severe indisposition, he is over among the first at the post of duty. He called the meeting to order at two o'clock, at which all the members were present except the elegant Jerome and solid yeoman Irving. The Clerk and his deputy—Messrs. Hardy and Twomey-were at their desk, the former stroking his goatee and the latter smoothing his hair away from

of his head. The good-looking young man who acts as official reporter pinched his natty mustache with the other he held a pencil on which he was feeding, while he gazed admiringly at the classical "posish" of the veteran attaché, Mr. Smith, standing by the Cierk's desk. The ordinary routine postion of the business having been disposed of, a number of papers in relation to various matters, among others a protest against the paying of West Twelfth street with

tion of the business having been disposed of, a number of papers in relation to various matters, among others a protest against the paving of Wost Twelfth street with

WOODEN PAYEMENT,
Were read by their titles and referred to the appropriate committees or ordered to "lay over." The following work was ordered:—To set or reset

CUES AND GUTTER

stones in front of Nos. 63 and 84 Bank street, 73 Carristopner street, both sides of Fiftieth street, from Sixth to Sevenith avenue, both sides of Forty-sixth street, irom Broadway to Eighth avenue, and on the west side of Chatham square, from Mulberry to Worth street.

Aiderman Mitchell, who is bushing Aiderman Cuddy very closely for the right to the title of

THE MOST CHAMBANTAL MEMBER

of the Board, se far as good looks and "make up" are concerned, put in a heavy argument in his behalf by moving the adoption of the general orders which have been "iaid over" for some time, directing that

LARGE AND ORNAMENTAL LAMPS

be substituted for those now in use at the corners of Fifth, Sixth and Sevenith avenues and Twenty-third street. White Mr. Smith was reading out the general orders Aiderman Mitchell chewed up

HALV A HUNDLE OF QUILL TOOTHPICES.

Mr. Smith having finished the reading turned toward Prosident Coman, and seeing him conversing with Aiderman Cuddy—who had gene to the president's deek as if to avoid the victorious gleams of Aiderman Mitchell chewed up

HOUSTION WOULD BE ON ADDITION.

President Coman bowed his thanks to Mr. Smith for prompthess in teninding him of what the question would be, and then put the question on aloption. The resolutions were adopted just as Aiderman Mitchell's ornamented lamps may be regarded as certain to be posted. Aiderman Mokiever, in a spirit of

FORE PHILATHIROTY,

moved for adop ion the general order directing the erection of a free hydrant at the corner of Ninety-second street and second avenue. The Board acceded to Aiderman Mitchell's ornamented lamps may be regarded as certain to be posted. Aiderman Mokiever's desire, and those wh

stroet; Fifty-second street, from Sighth to Ninth avenue; Skril-lirst street, from Ninth avenue to the Boulevard.

Regulating and grading was ordered on 104th street, from Fifth avenue to Harlem river, and Fifty-eighth street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.

An ordinance for the creation of

THE ORNERAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND

Was adopted, and is as follows:—

BROTION I. A public fund or stock is hereby created for an amount the annual interest of which shall not exceed the unit of \$48,000, and shall be issued by the Comptroller of the city of New York from time to time in such amounts as shall be required by the Department of Public Parks, subject to the following conditions:—Siel stock or fund shall be required by the Department of Fublic Parks, subject to the following conditions:—Siel stock or fund a shall be required by the Department of Fublic Parks, subject to the following conditions:—Siel stock or fund a proverymity, and shall be redeemable in thirty years from the day on which the same is created.

Sield of the stock of the city of the shall be redeemable to advertise for tree stays ever proposals for said fund or slock, but no proposals shall be received for less than the par value to a single share; or the Sinking fund Commissioners, if they shot so to do, may take such fund or slock at not less than the par value therefor; and on and after the expiration of said ten capy the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said ten day of said proposals shall be accepted, and shall save excepted.

SEC. 4. Such proposals shall be accepted, and shall fisue excepted.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller shall receive all moneys payable for the water stock of the city of New York for the amount so accepted, and and said the expiration of said ten capy the Comptroller shall determine which and what proportion of said ten on a nearly as may be, of the certificates issued for the water stock of the city of New York for the amount so accepted, and hall fisue exertification, whose proposals shall have been accepte

# DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners-Dock Improvement Bends to be Issued. The people who have most to do on and around

the docks are unsparing in their terms of commendation of the new Commissioners for the prompt-ness they have manifested in placing the existing structures in decent order, and in building new temporary docks where the necessities of trade required them. On the other hand many of those who have no direct connection with traffic along the river fronts, or who only see from ferryboats as they cross to and from the city, are not especially complimentary to the Commissioners and wonder aloud why the Board of Docks have not already abolished these wharves whose

SOLIDITY WOULD RIVAL THE PYRAMIDS. and with superstructures whose architectural beauty and business capacity would make them marvels in their way. To such as these it is only necessary to quote the oft-quoted sentence, "Rome was not built in a day." The manner of men composing the Board of Dock Commissioners and the officers under them give every assurance that the work of makme the docks of the metropolis the envy of the world will be carried out. The amount of preparation needed for such an undertaking is necessarily great and must be carefully made and every detail completed before the work can fairly be commenced.

competed before the work can fairly be commenced.

THE PERLIMINARY WORK
is now going on quite actively, and in the meantime the business at the meetings of the Board must be generally of such a character as to be of but little interest to the public at array. A stated session was held yesterday, at which an application was received from one of the Harbor Commissioners asking the Board to dreige in front of the Battery extension. The matter was referred to the Engineer. In Chief, after which, on report of the Executive Committee, an application made by Mr. Bernard Keffy, dock builder, for permission to built a house on pier 49 North river for the Knickerbocker Ice Company was denied. Commissioner Wood then showed by report of the Auditing Committee that there had been collected during the month of October for reasts of piers \$500,000, and that there was now on hand the sum of \$137,965. The amount collected, it must be remembered, does not remain with the Commissioners, but is paid over to the City Chamberlain. The report was disposed of in the usual manner, after which Commissioner wood offered a resolution directing the secretary to prepare a communication to the Commissioner of the Sinking resolution directing the secretary to prepare a com-munication to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, requiring the Comptroller to issue bonds to be known as

Find, requiring the Comptroller to issue bonds to be known as

DOCK BONDS

of the city of New York, to the amount of \$250,003, at six per cent interest, to be paid semi-annually. This resolution evidently startled the president, Mr. Agnew, who is ever on the alert to see that the best economy is used in administering the amars of the department. He was much more startled, however, when Commissioner Henry moved to make the sum \$1,000,000, instead of \$250,000. He did not think it was good financiering to pay interest on that amount of money, merely to keep it on hand. Mr. Henry did not attempt to discuss

THE QUESTION OF PINANCIERING

with the President of one of the leading metropolitan banks, but he did argus that the Board ought to have the money, so that it could be used inamediately in buying up the leases of those parties who are now willing to soil, as at some future time the Beard could not get them at so low a figure. It was a vidently useless to argue, and Mr. Henry's amendment was voted down. Mr. Agnew thought it would be best to

PAY THE INTEREST IN GOLD COIN.

To this Commissioner Wilson G. Hunt objected, as he thought the question of interest shound not be definitely fixed, but should be left open. Mr. Agnew thought the cuestion of interest shound not be definitely fixed, but should be left open. Mr. Agnew's idea was put in the shape of an amenument to the original resolution, but it was voted down, and alter some further discussion the original resolution was adopted, after which the Board adjourned.